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Grenade Thrown In City

Eight Chinese, including a policeman who went to tackle the criminals, were injured last night when a hand grenade was thrown and exploded outside a City restaurant.

The incident occurred following a hold-up by two armed gangsters at the Lung Kee Restaurant, 251 Des Voeux Road, Central, just after 10 o'clock. There were only a few customers in the restaurant when the men entered, one of them threatening the cashier with a revolver while the other tried to open the cash register.

Falling in this, he seized some \$250 from a drawer and the men decamped.

On the pavement outside, the men almost ran into a policeman who had been summoned by a foki. The constable, PC 437, had drawn his revolver but before he could fire a grenade was thrown and exploded, injuring him.

Shrapnel splattered the walls, broke the restaurant show case and caused injuries to eight Chinese, including the policeman. Among those injured were a passer-by, a woman newspaper seller and a cigarette hawk.

Four were still being detained in hospital last night. The condition of one was stated to be serious.

Police believed the incident was a hold-up and had no connection with threatening letters, while the restaurant denied having received any letter demanding payment.

Britain Hopes For More Danish Food

(By Judson O'Quinn)

A reduction of British exports to Denmark, particularly of non-essential goods, is likely to result from Anglo-Danish financial and trade talks concluded in London. "The Danish people may have to tighten their belts," one source said, "and do without some of the non-essential goods we have received from Britain in order to reduce the balance we owe Britain."

Plane Jettisons Cargo

Lanchow, Nov. 14. A CNAC plane on a flight from Chungking to Lanchow yesterday had a narrow escape from crashing when the weather suddenly changed and it began to form rapidly on the wings.

The Captain immediately ordered the dumping of all cargo and luggage so as to lighten the plane. All luggage and cargo, including 80 sets of rubber tyre tubes, a large bag of mail and other goods were thrown overboard to keep the plane airborne.

The plane arrived here shortly after dusk yesterday, the passengers now the worst for the experience.—Central News.

1921 MURDER TRIAL

Frankfurt, Nov. 14. A German court at Freiburg will begin the trial on Nov. 26 of Captain Heinrich Tillessen, who is accused of the murder in 1921 of Dr. Matthias Erzberger, German Secretary of State in Prince Max of Baden's Peace Cabinet.

Dr. Erzberger was Secretary of State in the 1918 Cabinet and became Vice-Premier and Finance Minister in 1919. He was a member of the Catholic Centre Party.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 14. Mr. Thomas Shaw, who was appointed as first British High Commissioner to India, was announced in September, is expected to leave London by air tomorrow morning for New Delhi to take up his new duties. He was formerly British Minister in Syria and Lebanon.—Reuter.

CO-OP SOCIETY FOR H.K.? Movement Afoot To Secure Fair Prices To Work On An Economic Basis

(By Margaret Bradbury)

Plans are now being made in Hong Kong for the setting up of a consumer co-operative society which would be run on similar lines to those at present existing in England.

Mrs. Vivienne Kenrick, Secretary of the Provisional Committee of seven which has been formed to discuss the project, told me yesterday: "Everything is very much in the embryo stage at the moment. The main idea is to start a shareholders concern which would make prices fairer and ensure a better life for storeworkers in the Colony."

Mrs. Kenrick, who was a co-operative guild member in England, said that the committee had been formed by Bishop Hall and included Mr. J. M. Tan, Controller of the Chinese Industrial Cooperative in Hong Kong, Mr. Chu Kin Man, Chairman Hong Kong and Kowloon Employees Association, Mr. George She, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, and Mr. Charles J. Harth, the Bishop's secretary.

"As soon as we know how many people in the Colony are interested in the scheme we shall be able to go ahead," said Mrs. Kenrick. "The establishment of a co-operative society for consumers here will depend entirely on public reaction."

No Undercutting
She went on to explain that the Society would work on an economic basis which would knock out suggestions of undercutting as far as prices were concerned. The members of the Society would become shareholders and no profit would be paid to shareholders.

The Committee is in need of someone who has had cooperative organising experience outside the Colony, and is shortly to approach the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in Hong Kong for help in the initial stages.

Mrs. Kenrick said that it was likely that the committee would also apply to the Chinese Cooperatives for a loan if the venture finds sufficient support in the Colony, and also to Cooperative Societies in England for suggestions and literature which might apply to the situation here.

Said Mrs. Kenrick: "We need experience more than ideas at the moment. If we do get sufficient shareholders in Hong Kong we will start the society in a small way at first and if our plans do not go away we may eventually set up business on the principles of cooperation at a fair price with a reasonable return of profit."

No details have been worked out yet on what reductions would be made in British imports by Denmark, the source said, but the matter is to be the subject of further talks in Copenhagen.

Meanwhile, British officials were hoping for increased exports of foodstuffs from Denmark as one means of witting down the \$25,000,000 export balance in Britain's favour.

The Danish financial and trade delegation returned to Copenhagen yesterday after completing a week's negotiations with British officials.

The Danish delegation told British officials that Denmark felt that increased prices should be obtained for additional food sent to Britain. The present trade agreement between the two countries fixes the prices of foodstuffs in British imports and is not subject to revision until next April.

British Sympathy
The British, it was learned, have not approved a price increase in the supplemental food shipments the Danes may make, although there was understood to be British sympathy for the Danish contention.

Both British and Danish sources indicated that preliminary steps taken during the talks pointed to satisfactory readjustment of trade and financial arrangements. The Danish delegation is to discuss final plans with the Danish Government.

Exchanges at official levels will be continued on practical implementation of agreements reached.—Associated Press.

ON OTHER PAGES
Page Two
Lane, Crawford's Meeting, "Lionel" Trial.
Page Three
Attack on Yenan!
Page Five
South Africa Rejects Trusteeship.
Page Six
Labour Party "Revolt".
Page Eight
Sports News.

SHIP STRIKE SETTLED

San Francisco, Nov. 14. A basis for settlement of the West Coast maritime strike has been achieved with an announcement likely within the next 24 to 48 hours.

Dr. Nathan P. Feinsinger, Federal mediator, said "the only real obstacle" to maritime peace, that preferential hiring issue, has been removed.—Associated Press.

Christmas Ship In London

London, Nov. 14. A "Christmas ship" arrived at the London docks today.

She was the Royal Mail steamer Lombardy, 20-year-old survivor of the Battle of the Atlantic. She brought from the West Indies rum, coffee, cane sugar, tomato juice, honey, ginger, mangoes, lemon juice and cigars.

Of less than 4,000 gross tons herself the Lombardy brought 3,000 tons of cane sugar and 4,000 cases of tomato juice. By far the most valuable part of the cargo was more than 1,000 tons of rum, which will give the Exchequer a Christmas gift of about \$2,000,000 in import duties.

Throughout the war the Lombardy carried food and supplies to Britain, suffering no damage until in a collision with another ship after the war.—Reuter.

STRIKE OVER IN SINGAPORE

Singapore, Nov. 14. The Singapore waterfront strike, involving more than 7,000 wharf labourers, was finally settled today. The workers have promised to return to work this afternoon after striking for 18 days. The strike cost local merchants, several million Straits dollars.

The workers accepted a Government offer by arbitration. The Harbour Board has agreed to an all-round increase of 15 per cent in wages, payment of two hours overtime to be equivalent to three hours ordinary work, and double pay on Sundays.—Central News.

British Exchange Control Bill

London, Nov. 13.

The Exchange Control Bill, first important measure of Parliament's new session, published this afternoon restricts dealings in gold and foreign currency except with authorised dealers (principally banks).

It requires gold and most foreign currencies to be sold to them. Dealers in turn must sell to and buy from the Exchange Equalisation Account. By this means, official exchange rates are maintained and the central supply of exchange is fed.

Payments to persons outside the sterling area are prevented except with Treasury permission. The existing control over the issue and transfer of securities of non-residents is maintained and a new control over foreign and bearer securities is introduced.

These controls are essential to prevent the flight of capital in unauthorised investment abroad and dissipation of Britain's remaining foreign investments.

The present power to require foreign securities to be sold compulsorily to the Treasury has been dropped. The White Paper discussing the bill says that it is the policy of the Government to cooperate with all governments whose exchange controls are based on similar principles with a view to promoting order in this complex and difficult field.

Big Relaxation
Without orderly exchanges, the recovery of international trade on which so much of our own prosperity depends, would be seriously endangered.

New Restriction

There is one new restriction. That former securities must be kept in a bank until redeemed but they may still be freely bought and sold.

Formally, the bill covers all foreign payments but all current payments will be exempt. Its intention is to restrict capital transfers as distinct from current transfers. Government intends to make sterling freely convertible by stages for all current transactions and it claims that control of capital transactions will help it to fulfil its obligations under the Anglo-American loan agreement by next July.

Terrorist Arrested In Britain

London, Nov. 14.

The arrest of a suspected Jewish gang associate as he tried to enter Scotland was disclosed last night as police maintained a doubled guard of Government buildings against threats of Palestine underground groups to "carry the war into Britain."

Authoritative quarters said a man in the guise of a discharged Polish soldier was taken off a military transport at Glasgow 10 days ago on the basis of information reaching Scotland Yard that he came from Palestine and had Stern gang contacts.

The Stern gang is one of the Jewish underground resistance groups which has resorted to a campaign of violence.—Associated Press.

Parashots Home

London, Nov. 14.

Among service personnel on board the liner Otranto, which reached Southampton today from Hong Kong, Singapore and Port Said, were fifteen men from the 13th Parashute Battalion, whose convictions for mutiny in the Far East were recently quashed.

The 248 men who were before the court-martial boarded the Otranto with other members of the battalion at Singapore. The men involved in the court-martial, disembarked at Port Said for service in Palestine.

The 15 men, who had spent most of the voyage in the ship's hospital, have come home for release.—Reuter.

NO CONSCRIPTION IN ULSTER

Belfast, Nov. 13.

The Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Sir Basil Brooke, announced in Northern Ireland's House of Commons today that the British Government had decided not to apply conscription to the British armed forces to Northern Ireland.—Reuter.

VIOLENCE IN HOLLYWOOD

Hollywood, Nov. 14.

The homes of two more non-striking movie workers were blasted by home-made grenades today.

It was the second successive night of new violence in the two month American Federation of Labour Jurisdictional strike. Nobody was injured.—Associated Press.

Dutch Band At Windsor

Windsor, Nov. 13.

For the first time, a foreign military band took part in the ancient changing of the guard ceremony at Windsor Castle today when a Dutch drum and fife band which has been trained by Guards' instructors at Windsor, was given the honour of taking the new guard to the castle.

The Dutch band played in the forecourt during the changing of the guard ceremony and played the old guard back to its barracks.

The Dutch band is returning to Holland shortly.—Reuter.

transactions and it claims that control of capital transactions will help it to fulfil its obligations under the Anglo-American loan agreement by next July.

Imports are and will continue to be regulated not by exchange control, but by import licensing and the Government states that through import licensing shall honour our undertakings to the United States and Canada; not to discriminate against their exports.—Reuter.

HITLER GAVE HER CHEQUE

Berlin, Nov. 13. A woman who is alleged to have received from Hitler personally a cheque for one million marks for denouncing the Lord Mayor of Leipzig, Dr. Hans Goerdeler, one of the leading figures in the bomb plot against Hitler on July 20, 1944, faces trial before a German criminal court in Berlin tomorrow.

She is Helene Schwaerzel, 44-year-old book keeper. The prosecution alleges she recognised and denounced to the Gestapo the mayor, who had hidden in Berlin after the bomb plot and then fled to East Prussia.—Reuter.

1,000 Dead In Quake

Lima, Nov. 14.

Verifiable reports received here today said that a series of earthquakes which began in Peru last Sunday had taken a known death toll of at least 1,000 and caused widespread destruction on the western Andes slopes.

Newspapers placed the number of casualties at 500, but this was not confirmed by official sources. Known casualties included 50 men killed in the Consuelo mine.

On the basis of a telegram from the authorities in Cabana, the Ministry of Interior said that Conchucos, a town of 4,000 in the Ancash department north of Lima, appeared to be hardest hit, with 300 killed and 250 injured. Shelters in the same department, was completely destroyed. It was reported that 40 bodies were taken from the debris of this town of 11,540 population. Thirty dead were reported in Pomabamba.

The first shock lasted less than ten seconds. Since then 52 minor shocks have been felt.—Associated Press.

Sex Discrimination Must Go

Lake Success, Nov. 13.

Delegates to the United Nations Social Committee tonight warmly applauded a Danish proposal to grant women the same political rights as men in all member states of the United Nations.

The Whole Bag Next Time

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.

Condemning "people who forget fast," General Henry H. Arnold, retired Chief of the United States Air Force, today warned that if another war comes "the United States will be hit first and with the whole bag of tricks."

He declared that isolationism and postwar apathy gripped many Americans. "Before it is too late, we must mobilise our national spirit, else truly once again, men—our men—shall have died in vain and VE and VJ days will become in part just armistice days to mark the interlude between more periods of bloodshed."

The retired Chief said that future weapons would "make the atomic bomb look like a mere toy."—Associated Press.

ANGLO-SWISS TALKS

London, Nov. 13.

Anglo-Swiss financial talks are "proceeding amicably," according to the Treasury spokesman, but insufficient progress has been made to permit specific comment.

The talks are expected to continue until the end of this week. The two main topics of discussion are, firstly, how to control expenditure of British tourists in order to stop their currency black-market activities, and secondly, to what ex-

tent the export of British goods to Switzerland can be increased.—Reuter.

ANONYMOUS GANG LETTER THREATS

(By Margaret Bradbury)

A series of anonymous "gang" letters threatening sabotage on pain of payment of \$3,000 being received in the Colony by the owners and managers of goldsmith shops, restaurants, and private houses according to police authorities yesterday.

The letters follow on the two bomb incidents last week when explosions occurred in the Kam Sing (Golden City) restaurant in Queen's Road on Sunday and at the Luk Hoi Tung Hotel on Monday night when three cubicles were destroyed and four Chinese injured.

Police found afterwards that a bomb had been placed under a wardrobe on the first floor of the building.

Both the restaurant and hotel owner had previously received blackmail notes identically worded to these now being circulated.

At Police headquarters yesterday I was told that the notes are written in Chinese to the effect that: "unless you pay over the sum of \$3,000 in ready cash to our organisation we will put a bomb on your premises." The notes are signed with a curious red Chinese stamp.

Blackmail Gangs
No notification of other explosions had been received by police authorities up to last night. An official said yesterday: "We think that the blackmail gangs may have been encouraged by the recent reports in the press of Jewish terrorist threats in England."

"We are working on certain information and descriptions of 'easy money' racketeers known to us in Hong Kong and are not unduly worried about the situation. If there are any further incidents of people receiving notes the police will appreciate immediate notification."

In the Colony this month there have been five armed highway robberies. Three arrests have been made so far.

Burning Car Gave Him Away

Paris, Nov. 14.

The Paris police have netted a total of about \$100,000 in pound and dollar notes and francs in one day as a result of investigations into alleged illegal gold trafficking.

Smoke from a burning automobile in a garage led the police to the discovery of 300 pieces of gold and 80 bars of gold valued at \$80,000. The owner of the automobile in which the 300 gold pieces were found after the fire, which was accidental, is stated to have confessed that he was the agent for a gold trafficking organisation with headquarters in Switzerland and that he had brought the gold from Switzerland.

In another gold trafficking case reported today, three men have been arrested in possession of gold dollars and pound notes worth \$20,000.—Reuter.

Cairo Arrests

Cairo, Nov. 14.

Police arrested three members of the Kotia Youth Organization and dispersed several hundred "Day of Struggle" demonstrators yesterday near the Tomb of Saad Zaghloul Pasha, venerated Egyptian statesman and military leader.

The demonstrators shouted "no imperialism" and "we will buy our independence with our blood," after visiting Zaghloul's tomb. Makhmud Ebdia Pasha, leader of the Kotia Party, headed the pilgrimage to the tomb but left before the demonstrations started.

After three of the demonstrators were arrested, the others surged around the policeman and demanded their release, but they were dispersed.

Earlier, members of the Saadist Party paid a quiet visit to the tomb of Zaghloul, who on Nov. 13, 1918, demanded the evacuation of British troops and the independence of Egypt. Later, he became Egypt's first Prime Minister.—Associated Press.

52 DEAD IN MINE TRAGEDY

Prague, Nov. 14.

Fifty-two people, including German prisoners of war were killed today when an explosion took place at the Kohinor coal mine near Moth in northwest Bohemia.

Clearing operations are in progress and the dead are being recovered.

The explosion occurred so suddenly that it caught all the miners at their working places. The cause of the explosion is not yet known.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

An intense anticyclone covers the whole of China, Japan and the neighbouring seas, pressure being highest over North China and Mongolia. The depression appears to be centred about 500 miles WNW of Guam; probably moving WNW at 10 to 15 knots and intensifying.

Today's Forecast: Fresh or strong N and NE winds, partly cloudy, clearing gradually, continuing cold.

Yesterday's weather: Maximum: 65.8 deg. Fah. Minimum: 57.9 deg. Fah. Max. Rel. Humidity: 88%. Sunshine: 0.4 hours. Rainfall: 0.045 inches.

'LISBON MARU' SKIPPER THOUGHT OF SUICIDE

That Tiger Again

(By "Paul Pry")

Approximate report of an unsuccessful hunt on the slopes of Tai Mo Shan following the village of Tsun Wan. It now appears that some enterprising hunter was a better hunter than the original party of sharpshooters which went out looking for tiger and returned with a tiger instead.

Wah Ahn's elder brother's youngest son arrived home much excited an evening or so back to report that the carcass of a tiger was on sale in one of the side streets of the Central District.

Operative J6, pausing but for a moment to collect his solar tope and safari trousers, rushed to the scene—too late, alas, to get himself a nice bit of tiger steak but soon enough to confirm the report. By the time he got there, there was nothing but the skeleton left.

The vendor was a bit reticent about his source of supply but allowed that it might have been caught in the New Territories. Where exactly or who "by," he would not say. Nor would he stay for further questioning.

Readers' Letters

Congestion

Sir,—On leaving the Dockyard through the main gate and turning left along Queen's Road on the left hand side pavement one passes under the covered way caused by the projecting Dockyard building below. On numerous occasions during the past year when passing about one yard under the covered way the main gate and I have noticed a small puddle of liquid in the centre of the pavement with a very strong odour arising and a drip falling from the roof of the building every now and again.

If you are lucky enough to catch one of the drips you are rewarded by a very clinging smell, which certainly does cling until removed. It is most obvious in wet weather but is more often than not present in fine. It appears that the cause of the whole thing is a blocked or leaking sanitation pipe probably not noticeable from above but most obvious from below.

It would therefore be advisable for those unlucky few who have to pass that way to give the puddle a wide berth, hoping that someday it will be removed from our beautiful city.

A second point is the congestion of the pavements outside the Dockyard and for several hundred yards each side of the Dockyard gate in the lunch hour, which is a positive menace to all concerned.

There are several causes for this:

1. On the inside of the pavement we have the Dockyard workers sitting eating their lunch. (and devouring the above smell).
2. Outside of them we have the hawkers, cigarette vendors and several other types taking up most of the remaining pavement.
3. On the inside of the road we have the ricksha wallahs taking up their stance and another two feet of the roadway, and stepping outside of them you are liable to take a kick in the pants from one of the many strap hangers in his attempt to get one foot in the window of a passing tram. Having shoved our way through and slipped over someone's cast off dinner let us ask ourselves who is to blame for all this?

Is it the workers? The answer is of course No. If the responsible authority were to provide at least a shelter from the rain or sun, whichever the case might be, for them to have their food under it would save a lot of trouble on the highways and also make the streets a lot tidier. The cost of building same would be very small and would most probably be appreciated by the workers.

Again the great number that roll out of the gates at 12 noon. Surely the time should be staggered as they are in the home yards, if the waste day was used as an exit for half and main gate for half and send them out in two batches at say half or an hour's difference bearing in mind that the second lunch hour should start in time to get them clear before the others come back. This would need the clocking in system being changed no doubt.

In doing that, the transport problem would also be solved and the police truck would not have to wait under the wall at Wellington Barracks to pick up "hangers on to tram" and the colleges would not lose some of their too few dollars which they well earn, but whose employers don't defend them by using simple methods which would cost them little apart from losing a few hours of their lazy lives and waiting for a while their shall we say, wine, women and song.

Wool Queue

Sir,—I have been at the door of Hong Kong for the past month and have noticed a wool queue in front of the door of the Hong Kong Wool Store.

While telling the Court at yesterday's War Crimes Trial that he tied himself to a stanchion because he was prepared to go down with his ship, the accused, Kyoda Shigeru, began to weep and was unable to answer further questions until he had composed himself.

Accused later said that he eventually resolved to enter the water when it occurred to him that the rescue boats in the vicinity of the sinking "Lisbon Maru" might be ignoring POWs in the water until all Japanese had been saved.

Continuing his testimony, Kyoda declared that at about 9 p.m. on Oct. 1, Wada came to the bridge and ordered witnesses to have the hatches closed. Wada reminded Wada of their conversation earlier in the evening. In reply, Wada said that he was responsible for guarding the POWs and that the master of a ship had no authority to interfere. The attitude of Wada was very threatening, so witnesses requested the First Officer to close the hatches.

The hatches were closed by placing the hatch boards in place and then covering them with a single piece of tarpaulin. After the ship was torpedoed, neither the crew nor any of the POWs received any cooked food.

Slight List

The night of Oct. 1 was very dark and lights were used when it was really necessary, because there was a fear that another attack might take place. The ship appeared to have been very badly damaged below the water line and water came into the engine room. At about 10.30 a.m. the port side bunker was completely flooded. At first there was no list, but at about 9 a.m. on Oct. 1, the ship took a slight list. By 11 a.m. it was upright again and remained in this position throughout the whole day of Oct. 1. Just before 8 a.m. on Oct. 2, the ship started to list to port but when the stern of the ship touched the sea bottom at about 9 a.m. it gradually assumed an upright position once more.

On the morning of Oct. 2, there were no lifeboats on the "Lisbon Maru" and the rafts were left as they were. Witnesses believed that all men on board had life belts and was therefore easy in his mind. Furthermore, there were many rescue boats in the vicinity and he thought that if the men jumped into the sea, they would be picked up.

Order To Quit

After inspecting the holds of the "Lisbon Maru" witness sent a flag message to the Toyokuni Maru at 8.10 a.m. on Oct. 2 that the "Lisbon Maru" was about to sink and that he wished to have everybody abandon ship. At 8.20 a.m. witness received instructions from the Toyokuni Maru requesting all men on board the "Lisbon Maru" to prepare to abandon ship. Another message came at 8.45 a.m.

evidence were scrutinised and examined again and again by competent officers.

Indeed, it is unfair for someone outside, unfamiliar with the law and fact of the case, to act as if he is the last resort of justice.

The Government of Hong Kong has been very impartial in handling traitors. Hitherto it has not fallen to public sentiment that demanded for summary execution. Now we can not tease it to be too harsh towards those inside waiting for judgment.

It is incredible to insinuate that the Government is persecuting innocent as all prosecuted now have confessed, not under duress, the main point of charges. And the witnesses are many. Whenever a witness came up to testify for the accused, the Crown prosecution and trial judge gave full consideration to merits of such defence.

Y. L. BAU.

Dead Priest Returns To Hong Kong

A Solemn Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of the soul of the late Fr. E. Teruzzi at the Catholic Cathedral at 9.30 this morning. The funeral escorting the remains will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. and friends of Fr. Teruzzi are invited to attend.

The late Fr. Teruzzi left Hong Kong on Nov. 25, 1942, to return to his former district of Salung, in the New Territories, scarcely three hours walk from Kowloon City. He never returned to the Colony until a few days ago when his remains were brought back in a small, plain wooden box.

The circumstances of his tragic death are not yet clear. It is known that on Nov. 28 he left the parish residence at Salung to visit a distant outpost at Taling Village, and early in the morning was dressing to celebrate Mass when two or three men entered the sacristy and ordered him to follow them. He was later seen wearing a small boat with them.

Nothing was heard of him until a few days later, his body was washed ashore at Chai Chung, a village only a few miles from Taling.

Never Told

It was never told that the late Fr. Teruzzi was a member of the Holy See's Secretariat of State, and that he was a member of the Holy See's Secretariat of State, and that he was a member of the Holy See's Secretariat of State.

JEWISH NEWSMAN STRANDED

Amongst the Jewish immigrants stranded in Hong Kong is, we learn, a well-known journalist, Mendel Lepoladski.

Mr. M. Lepoladski, a member of the "F.I.J." (Federation Internationale des Journalistes), is a correspondent for Jewish newspapers in the United States, Argentina, Australia and other countries.

Mr. Lepoladski, who arrived in Hong Kong fourteen weeks ago, is still living at the Peninsula Hotel awaiting passage to Australia.

requesting that troops and crew be transferred to a ship which would come alongside the "Lisbon Maru".

On receipt of this message, witness interviewed Wada, who was on the bridge. Wada then left the bridge and shortly after, witness heard rifle shots. On proceeding to see what had happened, witness saw two POWs going back into the hold. The troops and part of crew were transferred to a ship which came alongside. Members of the crew who could not be transferred in time had to jump into the sea.

Shortly after 8.55 a.m. POWs began pouring out of various holds and started to jump into the sea. All the POWs whom witness saw had life belts. Witness was persuaded by members of the crew to leave the ship, but he refused to do so and ordered them to jump into the sea. He then went down from the bridge and tied himself to a stanchion, as he had made up his mind to go down with his ship.

Untied Himself

The ship began to list to port and witness became submerged in the water. About a minute later the ship became upright and witness found himself out of the water. He then untied the rope that held him and proceeded to the Captain's deck.

He noticed POWs on the starboard side trying to lower a sampan and assisted them. At that time there were a number of POWs milling round the bridge and witness called out in a loud voice and told them to jump into the sea. Two of the POWs who were lowering the sampan came to witness and asked him to leave with them, but he refused. The sampan capsized shortly afterwards, because it was overcrowded. Many of the POWs clung to the sampan as it drifted away.

He noticed that none of the rescue boats made any attempt to pick up POWs. It struck him that the rescue boats would not pick up any POW until all the Japanese had been saved. He therefore resolved to jump into the sea himself.

There were still a number of POWs on the deck and witness asked them to enter the water. A few of them did as witness asked, but the others refused.

Thought Of Suicide

Witness was at a loss as to what he should do. He did not know whether he should enter the water or wait until the last in accordance with the principle of a seaman that the Captain should always stay till the last. Finally, witness jumped into the sea and was subsequently picked up by one of the Japanese rescue boats.

There were no POWs on this boat and when he asked the reason, he was told that no order for the rescue of POWs had been issued.

In Japan witness had made up his mind to commit suicide because he had, as a result of falling asleep, not followed a zig zag course in accordance with instructions.

Cross-examined, witness agreed that many laws of the sea were not written down, but were based on custom and usage. He said that the lives of POWs did not depend on him as master of the ship, but on the O.C. Troops in transit. Witness admitted that the master of a ship was responsible for the safety of appliances on board ship as well as for the safety of the ship.

When witness became a civilian attached to the Army, he took an oath that he would always obey his superior officers. Witness was given an honorary rank of Captain, but was still bound to obey the orders of Major Vine, witness admitted. Major Vine, witness admitted, had certain circumstances which could be disobeyed. Witness was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

London, Nov. 15.—Travel permits between Eire and Northern Ireland have been suspended.

Meeting On Kowloon Incident

At a "people's conference" held in Canton yesterday, says Central News, a resolution was passed to take "effective measures" if no satisfactory settlement is reached by Nov. 30 regarding the Kowloon hawk incident.

The meeting was told of the findings of the recent "consolation mission" to Hong Kong. Resolutions were passed demanding that the Central Government lodge a strong protest with the Hong Kong Government and that the retrocession of Hong Kong, Kowloon and Macao to China be speeded up.

Another resolution decided to request a countrywide publicity campaign in connection with the Kowloon incident.

H.K. Medical Fees

Prominence has been given in the press to the question of fees for medical services. The subject has been given very careful consideration by the Hong Kong and South China Branch of the British Medical Association, by the Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association and by the Medical Advisory Board to His Excellency the Governor.

The leaders of the Medical Profession in Hong Kong are satisfied that registered medical practitioners in Hong Kong will uphold the proud traditions of the service and that instances of excessive charges for medical services will not occur.

Money Mart

Speculation in Piastre notes was unabated yesterday and late in the afternoon there was a sudden spurt. Fluctuations varied from \$12.15 to \$13.50 to 100 Piastrs, and the closing rate was \$13.35.

Gold fluctuated between \$307 and \$311 a tael, and closed at \$308.

Chinese National Currency weakened and closed at .977 cents for US\$1 and \$1.10 for spot (for US\$1,000). Selling pressure caused the drop.

U.S. dollars slipped to \$4.71. Sterling and Australian pounds were unchanged at \$15.50 and \$12.55 respectively.

Shai Exchange

Closing Shanghai quotations, as called by Associated Press:

	Buying	Selling
CNY	CNY	CNY
Gold per oz.	244,000	244,500
U.S. dollar	4.350	4.400
H.K. dollar	890	900

H.K.V.D.C. ORDERS

1. Dental Treatment: Reference HKVDC Orders No. 54 dated 7th November, 1946, paragraph 1 (c). The final date by which all claims and applications must reach the Adjutant has been extended to Saturday, 23rd November, 1946. No claims or applications by HKVDC personnel now in Hong Kong will be accepted after that date.

2. Hong Kong Rifle Association: Reference HKVDC Orders No. 54 dated 7th November, 1946, paragraph 1 (c). The final date by which all claims and applications must reach the Adjutant has been extended to Saturday, 23rd November, 1946. No claims or applications by HKVDC personnel now in Hong Kong will be accepted after that date.

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Escape From Po Leung Kuk

A story of escape from the Po Leung Kuk was told at the Central Magistracy before Mr. H. G. Sheldon K. C. yesterday by a 15-year-old Chinese girl, when a Chinese, Tam Chiu, was charged with harbouring a girl under 21, and aiding escape from the custody of the Po Leung Kuk.

Tam denied both charges. He claimed he had known the girl for some time and alleged that she came to him at No. 55, Hollywood Road, and asked to be his concubine. The girl told him that she had been released from the Po Leung Kuk.

It was stated by the prosecution that the girl ran away from her adopted mother at No. 10, Gage Street, but was found by the Police.

The case was brought before the S.C.A. and the girl admitted to the Po Leung Kuk for examination. After remaining there for about a fortnight, she again ran away.

She was found living with defendant at No. 55, Hollywood Road.

In evidence, the girl, To Pak-yung, 15, said that she met the defendant some time ago. She had been living with defendant at a hotel. She was located by the Police and sent to the Po Leung Kuk. She managed to get out from the institution and went to defendant and asked for help. Defendant had promised to keep her as his concubine.

The girl's mother, Ng Ying, told the Court that she had adopted the girl when she was a baby. She did not know why the girl had left the house. She had never consented to the girl marrying defendant, nor had defendant asked her permission.

After hearing the evidence, Mr. Sheldon adjourned the case until this morning for consideration of sentence.

Mr. H. W. Fraser of the S.C.A. conducted the prosecution.

Troop Movements In H.K.

The following is an official statement concerning troopship movement ex Hong Kong in the near future:

"Empress of Australia." No Indian Troops are being put ashore from this vessel in Hong Kong. A trans-shipment of twelve cabin passengers and 396 Other Ranks is being made to the troopship "Devonshire," which is due to sail the same day as the "Empress of Australia." The trans-shipment is being made for the convenience of accommodating all Indian Troops on the one vessel.

The Devonshire will be embarking an approximate total of 2,000 Indian Troops who are scheduled to return to India.

It is emphasised that the capacity of both these vessels is sufficient to carry all British and Indian troops at present due to leave the Colony.

Any members of the HKVDC who are interested in seeing the Hong Kong Rifle Association revived are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant.

1. Dental Treatment: Reference HKVDC Orders No. 54 dated 7th November, 1946, paragraph 1 (c). The final date by which all claims and applications must reach the Adjutant has been extended to Saturday, 23rd November, 1946. No claims or applications by HKVDC personnel now in Hong Kong will be accepted after that date.

Life Sentence For Using Firearms

Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday sentenced a 28-year-old Chinese to life imprisonment for use of firearms in an attempted robbery.

Without retreating the jury unanimously found Li Fong-lam, aged 28, guilty of the charges of attempting to shoot with intent to do grievous bodily harm, assaulting with intent to rob and possession of a revolver and five rounds.

Recalling his statement issued at the beginning of the October Sessions, in which he threatened imprisonment for use of firearms, Sir Henry said: "I am determined to get rid of pests like you to society who may well expect the maximum penalty the law allows me to impose. You will go to prison for life with hard labour on the first count, 10 years and 10 strokes of the cane on the second and five years on the third charge. The sentences are to run concurrently."

Li Fong-lam, who was charged with attempting to shoot with intent to do grievous bodily harm, assaulting with intent to rob and possession of a revolver and five rounds, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

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POST-WAR PROFITS OF LANE CRAWFORD'S

A net profit of nearly six and a half lakhs on the first eight months trading since reoccupation was disclosed to shareholders of Messrs. Lane Crawford Ltd. at their first post-war annual meeting held in Exchange Building yesterday. The amount included \$99,762.57 profit on the sale of Exchange Building, negotiation in respect of which commenced in November 1941, and concluded only in March last, due to the interruption of the war.

War losses for the period of the Japanese occupation amounted to \$887,550.99, claim for which has been lodged with the authorities.

Mr. E. C. Barry was in the chair in the absence of the chairman, Mr. E. M. Raymond, through indisposition, and he was supported by Mr. R. A. Dastar and Mr. R. Johannessen (Directors) and Mr. A. W. Brown, O.B.E. (General Manager).

Opening the meeting Mr. Barry said:

"Our last ordinary yearly meeting was held on June 21, 1941, and as you are aware, the company was prevented from carrying on its business after the Japanese occupation of the Colony in December of that year."

"Since then the board has acted in the best interests of shareholders, as if regularly constituted, but in order to regularize the appointment and election of the directors during the period since the last yearly meeting, I propose the following resolution:—

"That the appointments and acts of all the directors subsequent to the last ordinary yearly meeting of this company and up to today's date be hereby approved and ratified."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. M. H. Turner and carried unanimously.

War Dead

Proceeding the chairman said: "Before proceeding to deal with the accounts, I wish to refer, with much regret, to the sad loss of personnel the company has sustained since our last meeting."

Mr. D. C. Edmondston, who served on the board since April 1939, suffered death in February 1942, as a result of the Japanese during imprisonment.

"Mr. H. Burson and Mr. C. J. Lodge were killed in action, and Mr. F. I. Hall met an untimely death in Stanley."

"I take this opportunity of extending to their relatives and friends our deepest sympathy in their loss."

"The report of your directors and statements of account for the periods March 1, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1941; Jan. 1, 1942 to Aug. 31, 1942; and from Sept. 1, 1942 to April 30, 1946, have been in your hands for the prescribed period, and I will, with your permission, take them as read."

"The closure of post-war accounts as at April 30 instead of our usual year end in February was decided upon in order to facilitate the sale of your Exchange Building property, to which I will refer later, could be embodied in the accounts and a clear picture of the company's position given you. It is proposed that for the next accounting period we revert to our previous procedure of ending our financial year in February."

Books Intact

"Upon reoccupation of our premises at the end of August 1945, it was found that although many of the books had been lost, the account books with the exception of one or two subsidiary books were intact."

"The profit and loss account for the ten months trading period ended Dec. 31, 1941 shows a working profit of \$461,097.02, and in this connection I would mention that, but for the outbreak of hostilities, the company would have presented shareholders with a record working result."

"After charging directors' and auditors' fees, depreciation at normal rates, corporation profit tax paid, and other expenses, a credit balance of \$371,433.36 has been carried to the balance sheet."

"The balance sheet does not appear to call for particular comment, except in regard to the amount \$787,108.90 shown in respect of goods supplied to the Hong Kong Government and the military authorities. I am pleased to be able to state that the Government account, amounting to over seven lakhs, has since been paid, and settlement of our claim on the military authorities will, it is hoped, be forthcoming in the near future."

Claim Lodged

"In the accounts for the period Jan. 1, 1942 to Aug. 31, 1946 war losses suffered by the company as a result of the Japanese occupation of the Colony, these you will note amount to \$887,550.99, and our claim for reparation in such respect has been lodged with the authorities."

"The account of charges accrued includes unexpired charges as at December 1941, compensation for loss of stocks and goods, allowances and depreciation at normal rates during the period, and a balance sheet for this period shows the assets and liabilities of the company after taking into account all war losses. These losses are shown as \$887,550.99, representing the loss of capital, general reserve and surplus, as well as the war losses."

"I would draw attention to the note regarding the fact that a provision has been made in the accounts in respect of interest on loan account and on overdrafts."

Accused Caught

Both robbers started to run away, but Toi chased after the accused and eventually caught hold of him.

The three witnesses helped to disarm the accused.

The revolver taken from the accused was examined by the Police armorer. It was loaded in five chambers and the trigger was worn out so that it could not penetrate the primer sufficiently to fire it. The primer of one of the rounds had been struck in the middle of the primer, the accused had attempted to fire the revolver.

Good Aurora

"In addition to the good weather, the aurora borealis was visible in the night sky, and the aurora borealis was visible in the night sky, and the aurora borealis was visible in the night sky."

"In addition to the good weather, the aurora borealis was visible in the night sky, and the aurora borealis was visible in the night sky, and the aurora borealis was visible in the night sky."

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Major H. M. R. HODGMAN,
Hon. Secretary, H.K.S.R.C.

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WOOL SALES

The decision of the Colony's Price Control officials to associate the sale of blankets with the distribution of wool at the official price should serve the useful purpose of restricting the opportunities for organised black marketing of wool. In what degree "rationed" wool has found its way into unauthorised hands is a matter of controversy. One estimate, putting it as high as 95 per cent. is undoubtedly a gross exaggeration. On the other hand, too much is finding its way into the black market to admit of any complacency. There are at work, obviously, a number of operators, employing various devices for getting their hands on as much wool as possible, presumably for "export" to Canton, where values are four and five times Hong Kong's official price. If evidence were forthcoming pointing to the possibility of success upon anything like the scale suggested, Government would have no alternative but to stop the disposal of wool altogether. Acceptable evidence indicating the true facts, is, however, extraordinarily difficult to obtain. It is, for instance, a practical impossibility to compute the extent to which ration tickets are being borrowed (at a price) from individuals disinterested in wool purchases, though the fact is well-known that this has become one of the methods by which supplies are diverted, either to black market operators or to persons desirous of obtaining more than has been made available under the rationing scheme. Now that the alternative has been offered, of the purchase of a blanket, instead of wool, a substantial closing of this particular loophole can reasonably be expected. Many ration-ticket holders who may not have been quite sure what they were to do with a pound of wool if they bothered themselves to queue up for it, will not so readily, at this season of the year, surrender the chance of obtaining an extra blanket reasonably priced. Not that this furnishes good reason for relaxation of efforts to curb the black market. The field is still very ripe and the rewards are still large. The presence of police and Price Control inspectors has not succeeded in entirely eliminating direct trading in the streets, much less hole-in-the-corner transactions. The boisterous queues in the first days of sale represented, it may safely be inferred, the rush of bona fide purchasers, in the main. The speculator had a thin time. The slackening of the initial legitimate demand offers brighter prospects for the enterprising, and calls for a matching of wits with wits if the objects of Government wool operations are to be achieved.

ITALIAN VIEW ON YUGOSLAVIA

Rome, Nov. 14. Premier Alcide de Gasperi declared in an interview published yesterday by "Il Tempo" that any direct negotiations and agreements between Italy and Yugoslavia must be considered as complimentary to the peace treaty and hence subject to guarantee by the Big Four. Direct negotiations between the two countries, Gasperi said, would embrace the entire question of the eastern frontier but always with the understanding that "such negotiations do not place in doubt that which we already have acquired in our favour at the Paris Conference." —Associated Press.

ATOMIC REPORT

Lake Success, Nov. 14. The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission decided today to submit a report and recommendations to the Security Council by Dec. 31. The vote was 10 to 0 with Russia and Poland abstaining. The vote was taken after Egypt noted public expressions of impatience over the Commission's failure to complete its task. —Associated Press.

Ugly Hang-Over Of Civil War In North China

Nobody Is Winning The Struggle In China

Despite the latest cease-fire order, vast areas of North China are still on a war footing—something like an ugly hang-over from a major operational front, with pillboxes and blockhouses, concrete fortifications, trenches, miles of barbed wire and curfew.

In an eight-day tour of Chahar, North Shansi and Suiyuan I have seen the debris of devastated industries, square miles of battered buildings, desolation and ruin. Normal conditions do not exist. Between Shading, half buried corpse of a village outside the medieval defences of Taining and Taining, there are the snow-capped graveyards of more than 20,000 Communist troops. The countryside is withered and wasted by war and winter.

There are homes without roofs, bridges with arches blown away, and rails hoisted on tree trunks instead of sleepers.

No Escape

There is no escape from the military atmosphere. Fifteen guards keep a vigorous lookout the whole 90 miles from Taining to Taining. The caboose was splintered with Communist bullets. The line was milestoned by battered stations and the wreckage of battle.

A bullet proof coach—the same sort of contraption as the one used to take Mao Tse-tung from Taining to Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan, much more comfortable. Once belonging to the Japanese, the train still mounts an artillery piece, a machine gun and a search light when it crawls through the bleak, barren foothills that are yet costing Chinese blood.

They are harbouring no sizeable Communist force but pockets of some 50 to 200 lurk in caves and cracks.

In some places there is little mood for immediate peace. The prospect is exciting enough—as it was in Kweisui one morning when a local newspaper headlined the Generalissimo's announcement—but in communities reduced to a shambles by bombs and shells and mortars and in houses without fathers, sons and husbands there is a blind hatred.

Scorched Earth

In Kalgan, where the Communist scorched earth policy rendered more than 60 factories and industries and communication facilities impotent and useless, more than a score of Catholic Fathers, industrial, educational and social workers, and other "representative" citizens, including a 16-year-old schoolboy, submitted evidence against the "iron rule" of the Communists, which was a catalogue of horrors and atrocities.

One man told his father and grandfather were stoned and beaten before being strung up on a rope to die. A father appealed to General Fu Tso-yi, Commander-in-Chief of the 12th War Zone, to "rescue" his son and daughter taken away by the Communists.

Lee Chi, top-grade primary school student, groused: "The Communists did not teach us common knowledge subjects like geography and mathematics, but Marxism."

A Belgian Father, Francis Legrand, who was gaoled by the Communists, described how they killed a priest, imprisoned a bishop and ransacked an orphanage of 150 children.

General Fu, whose troops shattered the Communist defence system in North China, raised the siege of Taining and climaxed a 150-mile foot slog with the capture of Kalgan without one American weapon or piece of equipment.

Fu's Warning

This ruddy checked 63-year-old commander, whom the Communist armies have come most to fear, soundly warned: "The future of the Chinese Communists depends on their political policy, not on their military strength. If they depend on their military strength their defeat will be inevitable, and their political policy will fail. If they change their political policy they may have some place in the future of China."

General Fu said that if the Communists rejected the peace offer they would be "betrayers of the people."

He repeated the proposal he made to Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party: "If the Communists come over and accept the peace I will resign immediately. I am not fighting for personal interests, but for the peace and unity of the country."

Yung Lien-shan, who was playing with several thousand dollars of useless Mongolian puppet currency, to Eighth Route Army platoon commander Lei Hsiang, these soldiers were docile, model prisoners, all content to stay in this unique P.O.W. cage, where each

Says DOON CAMPBELL, Of Reuters

of them got a couple of meals and CN\$200 a day. None of the 480 who loafed about chatting or smoking under the supervision of only three guards possessed membership of the Communist Party.

Empty Gaol

The Kalgan municipal prison, incidentally, is the emptiest gaol in China. And its narrow, long-spanned corridor and dreary cells were once crowded with more than 1,000 murderers, bandits, political prisoners and petty thieves. A general amnesty was declared when Government forces entered the city.

Lieut-General Chu, Chi-chun, defender of Taining and commander of the 43rd Army, who can look out on a horizon of rubble from the scarred ramparts of the town that witnessed a 45-day siege, expressed much the same view as General Fu.

"The orgy of destruction and killing that trails a Communist advance has caused the people to hate their armies," said General Chu. "Nobody who upholds justice can forgive the Communists for their terrible destruction."

This tough, bespectacled, opera-loving commander, who with 10,000 men proved more than a match for 100,000 Communist troops, said: "I hope you will tell the world what you have seen, so that we may get international help and support to apply sanctions against future actions of the Communists."

Gently Wounded

Taining came through the ordeal bravely. Although civilians died from explosives and gas shells (General Chu said the Reds obtained the latter in Kalgan, where dumps were left behind by the Japanese), and although the shops had nothing to sell, the city was only gently wounded compared with out-post villages and strategic towns like Shaling, which was badly damaged; Peiyenao temple, where 500-year-old earthen Buddhas crumbled under the weight of Communist fire; Yengpingchuang coal mine, which a panzer fleet could hardly have crippled more effectively.

Yengpingchuang nestles in a fold of forbidding mountains ridden with Nationalist troops, cleaning out Communist snipers and rear-guards.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

SERVES HIM RIGHT

In some bridge clubs there are players who will not sit at the table with some other particular member because they don't like his ethics. They consider him to be "just a little bit unethical," as if there were any degrees of such a thing. Looked at truly, a player is either ethical and a square sportsman, taking no unfair advantage of his opponents whatsoever—or he is not. But there are undeniably some who will intentionally hesitate and study long before playing a singleton, or take a peek into a carefully held hand, who would not deliberately stack the cards. To most, however, these people are classed the same as the 100 per cent bridge crook, deserving the same ostracism.

S A Q 9 8 2
H 10 6
D K 4
C 6 5 4
S J 6
H Q 5 4 3
D J 8 2
C J 10 2
S K 10 7 5 4 3
H A J 9 8 7 2
D None
C 7
(Dealer: East. Neither side vulnerable.)

East South West North
1C 1S Pass 3S
4C 4S 5D 5S
6D 6S Pass Pass
7D Pass Pass 8S
North's redouble was based on confidence in his partner, one of the world's supreme cardmen. West led the diamond 8 by mistake, having meant to open the

Small mines were still planted round the face which I visited less than 48 hours after it was recovered from the Communists, who lost 70 dead in the last skirmish for possession.

Communist slogans such as "Long live Mao Tse-tung" and "Down with American reactionaries who help extend the civil war" were still plastered on the walls.

Some machinery had been taken away but hundreds of tons of coal lay strewn about.

A thousand tons of coal daily was drawn from the bowels of North Shansi through the Yengpingchuang mines. There are more than 3,000 workers. Today, some 300 odd workers daily skew 150 tons from a vein 500 feet below the surface of the earth.

Destruction

The destructive ability of the Communists in this sector is especially impressive. A big power plant—the Japanese built it as the biggest of its type in North China—near Pingwang village is only a skeleton from the outside. Inside it is a shambles of twisted rusting steel and iron.

I met a couple of Communist prisoners taken in this mine. Mao Tse-tung, said he was 17. He looked about ten, certainly not more than 13.

Many people in Taining, from the garrison commander, Major-General Chu Chu-lin, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Shih Yi-chun, believe that the Communists in their "eight-month occupation" were as much—if not more—responsible for the social chaos, economic ruin and general suffering of the town as the Japanese during their eight-year tenancy.

Fearful men accost strangers in Taining's muddy main street to tell, between sobs, how the Communists took away their sons and daughters or destroyed their businesses or smashed up their homes.

One man pointed to his ankle, which he said was bayoneted by a Communist soldier.

Wasting War

Taining will take a long time to forget the effects and influences of the Japanese and Communist occupation. The Japanese tried to narcotise most of the town's 85,000 inhabitants. The Government is now trying to cure some 20,000 opium smokers of the habit. Imprisonment is the last resort. During the occupation of Taining the Communists did CN\$1,700 million worth of damage to property, according to an official computation. Taining, like dozens of other places, is a casualty of this wasting war between Communists and Nationalists. After seeing at firsthand what the war is costing in terms of

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 4)

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turnor



"Yep, that proves it—chocolate cigars ARE milder!"

Trial Of Troops In Civil Courts

Important information about the trial of soldiers by civil courts—or martial—was furnished by the Secretary of State for War (Mr. Bellenger) in answer to a question from Mr. Hector Hughes, who asked if he would take steps to ensure that in peace time soldiers accused of offences other than military offences shall be tried by civil courts with the consequent right of appeal.

Mr. Bellenger, replying said: "The existing law and practice

already ensure this to a very large extent. The proviso to Section 41 of the Army Act requires that certain major criminal offences, namely, treason, murder, manslaughter, treason-felony, or rape, if committed by a soldier, must be tried by a civil court, if the offence is committed in the United Kingdom. If one of these offences is committed by a soldier in peace time overseas, trial must be by civil court, if there is one competent to try it within a hundred miles.

"In the case of other criminal offences committed by soldiers at places within the jurisdiction of a civil court, the civil courts and courts-martial have concurrent jurisdiction."

"In this country instructions have already been issued to ensure that such offences, if committed by a soldier, are by a soldier when he is not in barracks or on duty, are tried as a rule by the civil courts, especially when the offence affects the person or property of a civilian. The decision as to whether a soldier shall be brought before a civil court rests ordinarily with the Chief Officer of Police and the military authorities are expressly forbidden to make representations to the civil court with a view to the alleged offender being dealt with by a Service tribunal."

"The practice overseas is substantially the same, but it must be realised that troops are sometimes stationed in places where there are no civil courts under British judges available to try such offences."

The Truth About Yugoslavia

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

Two months have passed since General Mihailovich fell before one of Marshal Tito's firing squads. But controversy continues to rage on the Tito-Mihailovich issue, particularly in the United States where it is fanned by the Communists on the one side by the considerable Serb population on the other.

So much false information has circulated on this subject that it is almost impossible for ordinary fair-minded people to judge the issues involved.

Having spent fourteen months of war in Yugoslavia as a liaison officer with the Partisan army, I take a particular interest in everything that is written about that country. And I can confidently assert that 80 per cent of everything I have read in the last year is so violently prejudiced one way or the other that it is quite worthless to anyone who wishes to form an objective opinion.

It is not only the propagandists of both factions who confuse the issue. Even such a careful reporter as Drew Pearson is capable of unintentionally misleading the public.

I have before me a clipping of an article Pearson wrote on Yugoslavia a few weeks ago, one that he considered so important that he interrupted his vacation to write it. In it he makes nine statements that are definitely inaccurate, and I am not counting Pearson's description of myself and Brigadier Fitzroy Maclean, who commanded the British Mission in Yugoslavia, as "bungling." That, after all, is merely Pearson's opinion, based on his intimate knowledge of Maclean and myself, neither of whom he has ever met.

For a fair-minded, accurate political analysis of the Yugoslavian situation, I highly recommend an article in the October issue of "The Atlantic Monthly," by Robert E. Wolff, formerly chief of the Research and Analysis Branch of O.S.S. It is by far the most honest and complete summary of the tangled Balkan problem that has yet appeared. With the exception of the statement that "the British did not try early enough—or hard enough—to arrange a truce in the Yugoslav civil war," there is not one fact

or opinion in Mr. Wolff's account that could be challenged. Perhaps the British did not try "early enough," but certainly they tried as hard as possible. Here are Mr. Wolff's main conclusions:

(1) Mihailovich did collaborate with the German and Italian occupiers. This was because, though he hated the Germans, he hated Tito and his Communists more. He was a "great Serb," and wished to see re-established the former Serb hegemony of Yugoslavia.

(2) Tito did not take the field until "after the German attack on Russia," when it became the duty of Communists everywhere to cease collaborating with the Germans and to turn against them."

(3) The scale of Mihailovich's initial resistance to the Germans was greatly exaggerated by the British and American press, which believed all that they were told by the Yugoslav Government-in-exile.

(4) The British decision to switch its support from Mihailovich to Tito was not made under Russian pressure, as has been widely suggested. It was based on the report received by the British Government, in November 1943, from Brigadier Fitzroy Maclean. This was more than a month before the Big Three meeting at Teheran.

Mr. Wolff's article is a valuable corrective to those who like their politics to be all black and white, and the political stage to be exclusively populated by either villain or hero. Both Tito and Mihailovich had good and evil in their makeup. They were a pair of courageous Balkan fighters, and we may be almost certain that if Mihailovich had won he would have disposed of his rival in much the same manner that Tito did.

SMUTS REJECTS TRUSTEESHIP

South Africa Intends To Annex Mandated Area

Support Given By Britain

New York, Nov. 14.

Field-Marshal Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, told the United Nations yesterday that he was prepared to take over mandated South-West Africa by unilateral action if the Assembly refused to approve South Africa's proposal for annexation.

Russia had demanded that all former League of Nations mandates be placed under the proposed trusteeship system and specifically charged South Africa with violating the United Nations Charter by not submitting a trusteeship agreement. This was echoed by the Soviet Ukraine.

Smuts bluntly told the committee on trusteeships that his country would not submit an agreement in conflict with the "clearly expressed wishes of the inhabitants" of South-West Africa for annexation.

"If the Assembly does not view favourably the South-West Africa request for incorporation then South Africa has no other alternative but to continue to administer the territory as an integral part of the Union of South Africa."

Smuts declared that his Government acted in "complete good faith in this matter." He particularly attacked Russian and Indian criticism of the proposed annexation.

The Indian delegation said it was delighted that Smuts had finally brought the issue before the Trusteeship Committee and began preparing an Indian answer for submission today.

Charge Repeated

Referring to Indian charges of South African discrimination against Indian nationals, Smuts reminded the commission of "religious and class distinctions" in India. He spoke of the communal clashes wherein "more than 5,000 persons were killed and more than 13,000 seriously injured."

Smuts said "An Indian should be the last person to throw stones at others and to make charges of class distinction and discrimination against any other country."

Smuts repudiated the Russian charge that the annexation issue was not fairly presented to the South-West African natives. Smuts said "no evidence whatsoever has been advanced in support of this allegation."

U.S. Navy Reorganizes

Washington, Nov. 13.

The Navy has announced that its operating forces will be reorganized as from January 1, with a "task fleet" for each of the two major oceans and the present system of numbered fleets abandoned.

Two flag commands—the Third and Fifth Fleets—will be abolished. This will not reduce the number of ships, but will effect economies in various ways.

Under the new setup, ships will be under the following major commands: Pacific fleet with Admiral John H. Towers, as Commander-in-Chief. This will also include other active naval forces in the Pacific for administrative purposes.

Naval forces of the Western Pacific will be commanded by Admiral C. M. Cooke, responsible to Towers. This will include forces operating along the China Coast and ashore in China.

Naval forces in Japan will be commanded by Vice Admiral R. Griffin, responsible operationally to General Douglas MacArthur. This will include forces supporting the occupation in Japan.

The Atlantic fleet with Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, as Commander-in-Chief, will also include other active forces in the Atlantic and in Europe for administrative purposes.

Naval forces in Europe will be commanded by Admiral R. H. Connolly, and will also include all forces in European waters and in the Mediterranean.

Naval forces in Germany commanded by Rear Admiral R. E. Shurtz, responsible operationally to General McNarney, military Governor of the American zone of Germany. Inactive ships will be assigned to the Atlantic and Pacific reserve fleets.—Associated Press.

BRITAIN GOES AHEAD

London, Nov. 13.

British mine-sweeping operations in the Corfu Channel, which have been partly accomplished, it was officially announced in London this morning. A further sweep is being undertaken today.

It is understood that the British naval authorities are sweeping the channel originally swept in 1944 to 1945 and there is no present intention of widening the course they cleared.—Reuter.

British Claims In Poland

London, Nov. 13.

The Polish Government has decided to extend the time limit in which claims of British investors in Polish industries, which are about to be nationalized, must be filed with the Polish authorities. Polish official quarters stated tonight.

It is still not certain whether a British Mission will go to Warsaw to undertake further negotiations on behalf of British interests affected.

An official communique issued by the Polish Embassy in London tonight said: "In view of transport and communication difficulties, which may have prevented British investors who have claims on the Polish Government in connection with the nationalization of undertakings in Poland from filing their claims in due time in Warsaw, the Chairman of the Central Committee for nationalization has decided, firstly, claims may be filed with the Polish Embassy in London up to Nov. 30, inclusive. Secondly, after this date claims may be forwarded direct to the Central Committee of Nationalization, together with the reason why the filing of claims was prevented in the extended time, that is, up to Nov. 30.—Reuter.

Communist Ultimatum In Belgium

Brussels, Nov. 13.

The sixth Belgian Cabinet crisis since the war was precipitated tonight by the resignation of four Communist Ministers from the Coalition Government.

The resignations followed eight hours after delivery of an ultimatum to the Socialist Premier, M. Camille Huysmans, demanding "total and immediate reparation of the outrage done to the Communist Party" by yesterday's defeat in the Chamber of Representatives when the candidature of the President of the Communist Party, Julien Lahaut, to one of the Chamber's five Vice-Presidencies was rejected.

The Communists had demanded that the decision rejecting M. Lahaut should be rescinded. The Communist decision to break up the Left Wing coalition is widely assumed to have been influenced by the Communist success in the French elections.

M. Huysmans said tonight that the resignations did not necessarily involve the fall of his Government.

A meeting of the remaining Ministers has been called for tomorrow morning.

A Cabinet crisis would in any case have arisen in two weeks' time when Belgium holds its first municipal elections since the war.

Known as the "Holiday Cabinet," the Socialist-Liberal-Communist coalition held a majority of only one seat in the Senate and, at the most optimistic estimate, could not prolong its precarious existence beyond the three months between its formation and the municipal elections.—Reuter.

NO SHORT CUTS

London, Nov. 13.

There are to be no short cuts to higher ranks in the Police service, the Home Secretary, J. C. C. Clarke, told the annual conference of the Police Federation today.

"I desire to see every post in the police service filled by a man who has passed through the ranks and in certain arrangements for training, I intend to see the principle is fully observed."—Reuter.

IRGUN THREAT NOT AN IDLE ONE

London, Nov. 14.

Samuel Merlin, political spokesman of the terrorist organisation Irgun Zvai Leumi, said in Paris today that the Jewish terrorists' threats to attack British centres outside Palestine will certainly be carried into effect.

"If Irgun say they are going to attack Britons outside Palestine, they will do so. The bombing of the Embassy in Rome was the first step. There will be others," he declared.

"They will carry the war into Britain. If these men want to enter Britain they will do so in a way in which the chances of their being caught will be reduced to zero."

Meanwhile parts of the St. George's School in Jerusalem were damaged by an explosion which shook the city tonight. A police mobile car was seriously damaged and another slightly damaged.

A detonator box with a wire attached was found 100 yards away from the scene of the explosion. One police sergeant and five constables were injured and are in hospital.

Ten British police were injured by a "remote controlled" mine operated by Jewish terrorists which went off under a police patrol truck on the Nabulus Road tonight. It is officially stated. Two of the policemen were seriously injured, and the others only slightly.

Commons Statement

In London, Mr. John Dugdale, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, in a statement on the condition of the vessels in which attempts are being made to convey illegal immigrants to Palestine, said in the House of Commons today: "In view of the frequency with which those ships are arriving, the First Lord is anxious that the ports to which would-be immigrants are being exposed by their sponsors should be as widely known as possible."

"Many of the ships used for the traffic are found to be in the highest degree unseaworthy and they are all overcrowded to the point of danger. In bad weather, such as must be expected in these waters during winter, the risk of foundering, or capsizing, is seriously increased. As an example, I would call attention to the San Demetrio, which arrived in Palestine waters on Nov. 1 carrying 1,400 illegal immigrants. The main steering was very erratic and the sea roll was so heavy that she remained hanging at an angle of 20 and sometimes 30 degrees."

Not Britain's Responsibility
"She was so unstable and overcrowded that she was able twice to roll over to the same angle on the other side simply by moving the passengers from one side of the ship to the other. Even in conditions obtaining at the time the San Demetrio was extremely lucky to reach port in this state. Deterioration of the weather would assuredly have made her capsize."

"The Royal Navy has the unenviable task of going alongside, boarding and arresting these ships on their way. Every care is taken to avoid damage and danger to ships, but it is impossible to guarantee that serious accidents may not occur for which the British Government can accept no responsibility. The responsibility must rest on those who endanger the lives of the people whom they persuade to embark on these extremely hazardous journeys."—Reuter.

NOBODY IS WINNING THE STRUGGLE IN CHINA
(Continued from Page 4)

human suffering, social chaos and economic paralysis, there is one inevitable conclusion—no body is winning.

There is fierce hatred, spontaneous and incited. Hundreds of thousands, probably millions, are unaware what it is all about. They who are doing most of the suffering are far away from the battle between the two major political parties. They only get more confused and bewildered if State Councils and State Assemblies are used to explain away the causes of the fighting.

Mr. Acheson suggested that countries unable to buy the necessary food imports should settle the problem by negotiation with the supplying nations.

Congressional authorization would be required for loans or grants to foreign nations and the Export-Import Bank would probably be unable to provide funds, Mr. Acheson said.—Associated Press.

PASSIVE RESISTER SENTENCED

Johannesburg, Nov. 13.

J. B. Singh, Secretary of the Transvaal Passive Resistance movement, and a member of the Executive of the Transvaal Indian Congress, was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment here yesterday for violation of the immigration regulations. Three weeks of the sentence, however, was suspended.

He was born in Natal and came to Transvaal under a permit to take a law degree. When he announced his intention of

Drawing Germany's Fangs

Berlin, Nov. 14.

The destruction of special purpose machinery in pure war plants and, in many cases, the actual blowing up of the buildings has been proceeding despite the stoppage of dismantling announced last May by Deputy Military Governor Ludwig D. Clay. General Draper said today.

He added that dismantling of the advance reparations plants, which were allocated before the stoppage by General Clay and therefore not affected, is substantially completed.

Nearly 30,000 tons of equipment has been shipped from these plants to the Soviet Union and other recipient nations.

The present allocation represents 25,000 miscellaneous pieces of equipment from dismantled war plants which were merely stored until there was enough to make it practical to

ship it. General Draper estimated that transportation of the equipment could begin in about 30 days.—Associated Press.

Inspections
Berlin, Nov. 14.

Quadrupartite inspection teams to study progress in liquidation of German war industries will begin their work in each of the four occupation zones between Nov. 20 and 25.

An agreement to make spot checks of war plants and the destruction of war potential was reached in early October by the Allied Control Authority's Coordinating Committee.

American officials said they expected the reports of the inspection teams would clear the air regarding charges and countercharges by the British and Americans on the one hand, and the Russians on the other that each was producing war materials in its zone.—Associated Press.

Mr. Pallas, spokesman for the Greek Embassy, said yesterday that Greek Premier Constantine Tsaldaris was negotiating with the United States and British Ambassadors in Athens for general credits to tide Greece over continuing "serious" internal financial difficulties.

Pallas added that Tsaldaris was optimistic about the outcome of the talks. He could give no details of the amounts Greece has asked for.

The United States has lent Greece \$50,000,000 this year, Pallas said. Credit talks were being negotiated by Ambassador Henry F. Grady, who was chief United States observer during the Greek elections held earlier this year.

Pallas said the requested credits would have a limited scope and would probably be confined to the protection of Greek currency against the risk of inflation and to the payment of certain essential imports.

He declared that the Greek government was at the moment faced with a demand by civil servants for certain pay increases which would involve a big new issue of notes. Unless United States and British backing for a new issue were obtained, he stated, Greek currency would be endangered.

Pallas emphasised that the credits would be used only for economic purposes and not for military or security activities such as the government's campaign against guerrillas in the northern provinces.

Earlier, a Foreign Office spokesman disclosed that the British government was considering the Greek request. Britain has already granted Greece a £10,000,000 interest-free credit this year, and, in addition, has waived a Greek debt of £48,000,000.—Associated Press.

"Black Coats" Head Kills Himself
Bucharest, Nov. 12.

Gavrila Oltenu, chief witness for the prosecution in the trial of alleged "Black Coats"—an underground movement—committed suicide before he could be called into the witness box at today's opening day of the trial.

The indictment charges the "Black Coats" movement with subversive activities aimed at overthrowing the present order.

Oltenu's suicide will prevent the prosecution from having him repeat in public the statement he made in camera before the examining magistrate.

The court martial is trying 31 leaders of alleged underground movements, some of them said to have been active under names such as "Voice of Blood" and "National Resistance Movement."

Forty of them are being tried in their absence.—Reuter.

Defence Plans In B.A.O.R.

Herford, Nov. 13.

Defence plans for use in the event of trouble occurring in Germany have recently been reviewed, a senior staff officer at British Headquarters disclosed tonight.

The measures would include re-introduction of armed escorts for women personnel and wives of the British Army of the Rhine, he said.

Beyond disclosing that the Control Commission held "certain stocks of arms," the staff officer declined to reveal other details of the defence plans.

"I must emphasise that there is no question of the plans being put into effect at the moment," he said. "The position at the moment is that we have not even ordered troops to carry arms."

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Greek Asks Britain For Financial Aid

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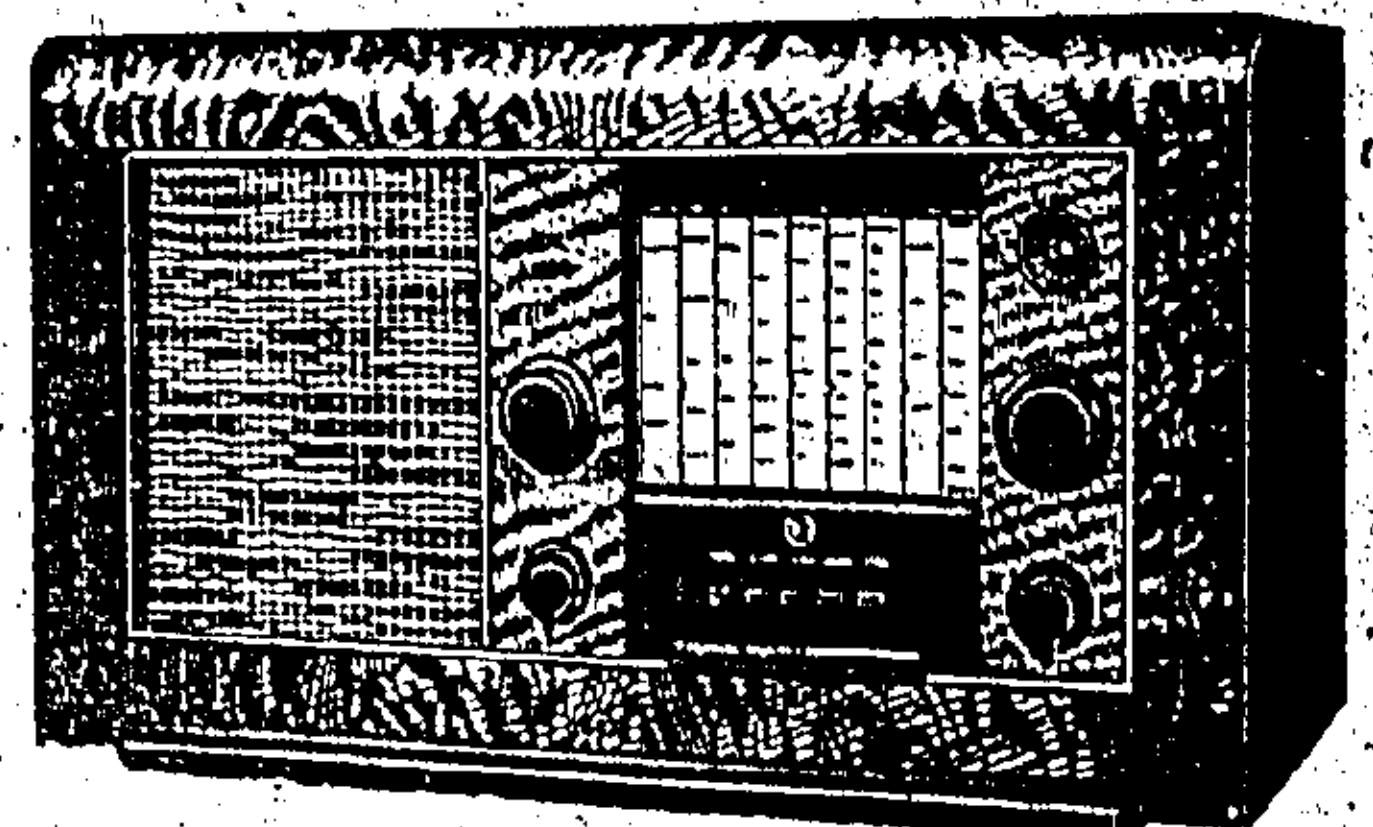
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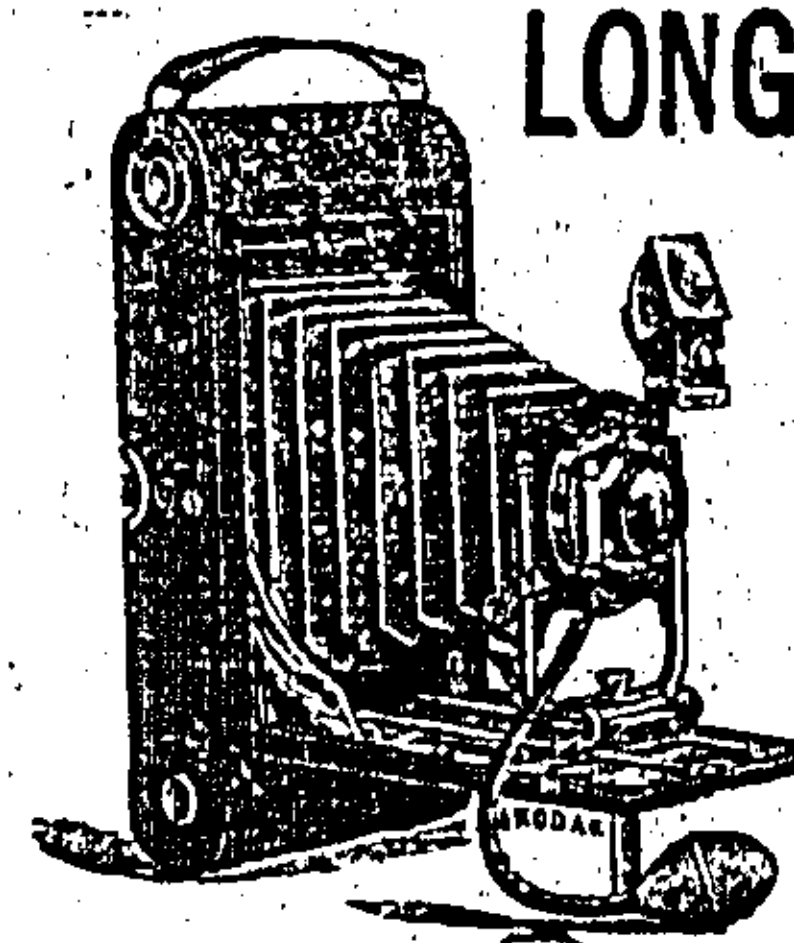
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Scepticism About Tariff Conference

London, Nov. 13. The British and most other delegations at the London Economic Conference are sceptical about the United States initiative in calling an eighteen nation tariff reduction conference at Geneva next April.

They may be wrong. They think that the Republicans will not mean business about reducing United States tariffs, on which all other countries' reductions of tariffs and preferences depend.

But messages received by the United States delegation since the elections are surprisingly reassuring. United States manufacturers want to export, want to get paid for their exports, recognize that payments are fundamentally come only by United States imports and recognise further that both exports and imports depend on reducing trade barriers, in which the United States tariff is the crux.

What is disappointing depends on what is expected. The fact that the United States State Department could not even give statutory notice of hearings on its intention to negotiate tariff reductions until after the elections speaks for itself.

Surprises Ahead?

But this has been known for months and may have more constructive results than sceptics suppose. The Geneva conference in April will be a real "economic disarmament" conference. The fact that hopes are pitched low gives it more scope for pleasant surprises.

That the initiative comes from the United States is wholly good. That it has awaited the election result may be even better. Since the Republicans are the traditional high tariff party, any tariff reduction accepted by them would "stick" under any subsequent Democratic Congress, whereas the contrary could certainly not be assumed.

This is the State Department's strategy. It knows that sellers' markets are the best time to negotiate tariff reductions in the hope that they will stick or anyway mainly stick in any subsequent buyers' market.

The chance of this would clearly be less if a change to a buyers' market is accompanied by a change to a high tariff party.

Fortunately, the latter change has anticipated the former. From this angle, the Republican Congress has come just in time—while all countries can still plainly see the fallacy of blocking themselves against needed imports.

Truman's Position

The British and other countries' scepticism about United States tariff reduction proposals mainly reflects the belief that the Republican Congress will nullify the Democratic President and administration. On both general and specific grounds this scepticism may be falsified.

One question the common assumption that President Truman will be important. On the contrary, President Truman may have more independence than at any time since his first month. With an openly Republican Congress, President Truman and the world should know how they stand far better than under the last Congress which nominally supported President Truman but effectively did not since its dominant coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats could frustrate the administration at every turn.

President Truman's authority to negotiate reciprocal reductions up to fifty per cent in United States tariffs extends until 1948. Sceptics at the London Economic Conference assert that this is now virtually valueless because firstly, it could be overridden indirectly by a Republican Congress refusing appropriations or overridden directly in 1948 if the Republicans elect a President as well as a Congress.

Not Logical

Secondly, President Truman is not empowered to cut tariffs by more than 50 per cent or to trans-

BRITISH SHIPPING

New York, Nov. 13. J. H. King, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society of Naval Architects and Engineers, today said that Britain is running away from the United States and other great powers in building commerce ships for postwar trade. Backed by the British Government, which has aided tracked naval construction in favour of commercial shipping, British builders now have 1,800,000 tons of new shipping under construction. King returned last week from a tour of shipyards in Britain.—Associated Press.

London Stock Exchange

London, Nov. 13. Consols, 3 1/2%, 1945/76 99 1/2. Conversion Loan, 3 1/2%, 115 3/10. War Loan, 3 1/2%, 103. New War Loan, 3 1/2%, 108 1/2. Victory Bonds, 4%, 123 1/2. Saving Bonds, 3%, 1950/55 108 1/2. Saving Bonds, 3%, 1950/70 109 1/16. Saving Bonds, 3%, 1950/75 111 1/16. Gorman Loan, 7%, (Dawes) 105. Japanese Bonds, 5%, 1907 21 1/2. Canton-Kowloon Railway, 24. Tientsin Pukow Railway, 5 1/2. Lung Tsing U. Hai Ry., 5 1/2, 1913. 24. Recorp. Loan, 5 1/2, 1913 (London Iss) 27 1/2. Crisp Loan, 5 1/2, 1911 47. Hukwang Railway, 5 1/2, 1911 27. Honan Railway, 5 1/2, 1905 32 1/2. Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5 1/2, 27 1/2. Mercantile Bank of India, 27 1/2. 22 1/2. Chartered Bank of India, 27 1/2. 11 1/2. H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp. 37 1/2. Lydenberg Estates, 91 1/2. South Africa Township, 25 1/2. Selection Trust, 40 1/2. South Africa Corporation, 11 1/2. Canadian Pacific, 17 1/2. Mexican "Eagles", 15 1/2. —Reuter.

Obviously, the administration will proceed only as far as Congress consents—which is the plain implication of President Truman's policy statement and is presumably how the United States constitution was intended to work.

Whether that will be farther or less far than a Democratic Congress would have gone remains to be seen. If as it appears the Republicans are the party more intent upon exports they must also be the more intent upon imports and tariff reductions: if they give away gestures, they will get one back.

The big thing is that the world will know how it stands: Secondly, the State Department's off the coals hardly dares to whisper how much it gets under the United States Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act as it stands. If 50 per cent cuts were applied extensively, United States tariff would be reduced to the 1913 level which is the lowest the United States ever had.

Real Advantages

Moreover, office prices are now far above 1913, the real burden of all specific tariffs is correspondingly reduced.

The United States would not be that far unless Britain and other countries went equally far. It cannot be taken for granted that they will refuse.

Imports and sellers' markets have taught all countries the disadvantages of blocking themselves. With the world's population so heavily burdened, the advantages of economic disarmament as of military disarmament are very real if attainable.—Reuter.

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several inducement off-	
calling at	
Saigon, Bangkok,	
Manila, Penang	
Madagascar, Deira,	
Leizure, Marys,	
Manila, Port	
Elizaveta, East	
London,	
Montevideo early Dec.	

HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

S.S. "SILVERGUAVA" In port	After docking sailing on or about 19th Nov. for Vancouver.
S.S. "SILVERTEAK"	U.S. Atlantic & Pacific Ports via Shanghai 25th Nov.

S.S. "QUANZA"

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N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Nov. 13. American A/C Sterling 4.03 3/16, 4.03-5/16, American A/C Sterling 3 months 4.03 1/2, 4.03 1/2. On Sweden 27 1/2, 27 1/2. France 84 3/4, Switzerland (Official) 24.00, 24.25, Switzerland (Free) 24.95 offered, Spain 9.25 offered, Portugal 4.04b, 4.05b, Australia 3.32 1/2, New Zealand 3.25, South Africa 4.03 1/2, British East Africa 20.30, India 30.20, Shanghai 33.50, Argentine (Official) 29.77, Argentine (Free) 24.55 offered, Brazil 5.40, Bolivia (Official) 2.05, Bolivia (Free) 2.05, Chile (Official) 5.10, Chile (Free) 3.25, Chile (Export) 4.00, Colombia 4.58, Cuba 1.00, Ecuador 7.60b, Guatemala 1.00, Holland 37.75, Mexico 20.57, 20.61, Peru 15.50 offered, Uruguay 66.00, 66.50, Venezuela 29.70, Netherlands West Indies 34.00, Dutch Guiana 53.35, Montreal on London 4.02, Montreal on New York 56.50b, Swiss Bank Notes rate 32.00, 32.00, Belgium Franc 2.28, 2.28 1/2.—Reuter.

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General Managers.

INDO-CHINA S. N. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS

S.S. "TAKSANG" (No passengers) to Singapore 18th Nov.
S.S. "WOSANG" to Keelung & Shanghai 21st Nov.
S.S. "HINSANG" to Sandakan 23rd Nov.
S.S. "KWANGSANG" to Shanghai 24th Nov.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "WOSANG" from Bangkok via Saigon 19th Nov.
S.S. "KWANGSANG" from Sandakan 23rd Nov.
S.S. "HINSANG" from Shanghai 21st Nov.
S.S. "HINSANG" from Shanghai 21st Nov.

IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM" alongside Cosma Dock.
S.S. "TAKSANG" Kowloon Dock.

Subject to alteration without notice.

All Incoming Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

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M.V. DENBIGHSHIRE Arrd. from U.K. Discharging Holts No. 1.
M.V. "GLENSTRAT" Loads for U.K. Rotterdam Antwerp Amsterdam—Early Dec.

Managing Agents:

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. NEWBROUGH due from Australia via Labuan 17th Nov.
M.V. KAFIRISTAN due from Australia, about 11th Dec.
M.V. DAGHESTAN due from Australia Mid Dec.

Agents: THE WESTERN CANADA

STEAMSHIPS LTD.

S.S. "LAKE NIPIGON" due from Vancouver /Shanghai 22nd Nov.
loads for Vancouver 24th Nov.

Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"SAMLAMU"	Bombay	Mid November
"GLENIFFER"	U.K.	Mid November
"SAMADANG"	Bombay via Kure	Mid November
"TREVAYLOR"	U.K.	November
"TREVAN"	U.K.	December
"ARUNDEL CASTLE"	U.K.	Mid December
"BENALDER"	U.K.	December

SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
"SAMADANG"	Straits & Bombay	End November
"TREVETHOE"	Straits & U.K.	26th November

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*Accepts cargo for London, Antwerp & Rotterdam

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Eastern & Australian S.S. Co., Ltd.

Passengers & Freight to Australia

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

OUTWARD

M.V. BENARES discharging Hong Kong 29th November
M.V. BATAAN discharging Hong Kong 1st December
M.V. VASAOLM discharging Hong Kong 17th December
M.V. FORMOSA discharging Hong Kong Mid Jan.
M.V. HAINAN discharging Hong Kong End Jan.

HOMEWARD

M.V. NAGARA loading Hong Kong 23rd November for
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18th November 1946.

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S.S. "BENVORLICH" Mid Dec.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "TREWOLAS" (Ben Line Berth) on or about 7th Dec.
S.S. "EMPIRE RAJA" (Ben Line Berth) 10th Dec.
S.S. "BENVORLICH" 10th Dec.

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Germans To Feed Themselves

Herford, Nov. 13. A large measure of the responsibility for the distribution of food in the British Zone of Germany will pass into the hands of Germans on Jan. 1, 1947.

This will be the result of the new British Military Government decision to extend local self-government to the three German provinces in the British Zone.

The British decision, outlined in an ordinance not yet published by the Control Commission, provides for the three provinces having their own Food Ministers responsible for production and distribution of food in their own areas.

The ordinance, it is learned, also provides for setting up provincial Ministers of the Interior, Labour, Social Welfare and Public Health, Education, Reconstruction, Finance, Economics, Transport and Justice.

Each Ministry will be provided with a great amount of power and with British Military Government officers attached to the Zonal Administration, acting in a purely advisory capacity.—Reuter.

SOVIET PICTURE OF U.S.

Moscow, Nov. 14. Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg told a jammed lecture hall today that the average American is too self-confident, but is neither mean nor stupid and "does not want war."

Ehrenburg asserted that reactionaries had taken the offensive in the United States but expressed belief that they would not hold control long. He termed the late President Roosevelt a great man but said that the average American is politically immature.—Associated Press.

Serious Financial Measures Demanded

(By Harold King)

Paris, Nov. 13. The French Cabinet was told today by its Finance Minister, M. Robert Schumann, that serious economic and other financial measures must be adopted before Christmas to safeguard the national currency.

M. Schumann was understood to have told his colleagues at the Cabinet meeting today that the situation could not wait until the new Parliament following election of the Second Chamber and of the President of the Republic was able to deal with the budget.

Until Christmas Eve, the present Assembly has full powers, then the new constitution comes into force, but the new Parliament will not be in the position to function until mid-January at the earliest and next year's budget could not be voted before the latter part of February.

M. Schumann wants temporary credits to be voted for three months to incorporate big economies on the civil service and army expenditure as well as Government subsidies to railways and wheat.

His proposals were understood to include the suppression of the Ministries of Food and Information.

New Government.

The Cabinet decided today that M. Georges Bidault would

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 megacycles.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

1.00 p.m.—Cello (Piano) and "The Ballad of the Lark."

1.00 p.m.—New Zealand Report and Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1.15 p.m.—"Lullaby and Funnies."

1.30 p.m.—Boston Promenade Orchestra.

2.00 p.m.—"Tune of the Night-Lark."

2.30 p.m.—"Tune of the Night-Lark."

3.00 p.m.—"Tune of the Night-Lark."

3.30 p.m.—"Tune of the Night-Lark."

4.00 p.m.—"Tune of the Night-Lark."

4.30 p.m.—"Tune of the Night-Lark."

5.00 p.m.—"Tune of the Night-Lark."

FRANCO STATES HIS CASE

(By Alburn West)

Madrid, Nov. 14. Generalissimo Franco told the Associated Press in an exclusive statement yesterday that the economic and political isolation of Spain "would greatly increase the possibility of war" through disunion among and within nations which, he said, such a step would create.

Answering a series of five questions, the Spanish Caudillo declared that Spain would not have commercial relations with Russia as long as the Soviets persist in methods used against those who do not bend to the Russian will, that elections cannot be held in Spain while a rebellion is being instigated from abroad and there are international manoeuvres and attacks against the nation, and that Spain will not seek membership in the United Nations "until the passions provoked by the war have become extinct."

The questions and answers follow: 1. "What is the attitude of the Spanish Government toward forming a part of the United Nations Organization?"

Francisco: "Until the society of nations attain a degree of calmness sufficient to make possible its work in the cause of peace and until the passions provoked by the war have become extinct, its task cannot be fruitful, nor can the moment be conducive to the desire of the Spanish people to join it."

2. "What attitude does Spain take in view of the present efforts of the United Nations to isolate her economically and politically?"

Francisco: "There is an absolute cleavage between the calm attitude of the peoples who are represented in the United Nations and that adopted by some of their representatives in an attempted plot of Soviet Communism to isolate Spain. Spain is aware that she is entirely in her right and does not allow herself to be impressed by the slander employed to deceive the peoples who naturally are becoming aware of the deception."

"Whatever resolutions the United Nations Organization

might adopt in a moment of collective passion or inertia, they would have to be interpreted by each people individually; and these would act according to the political tendency of each Government and the importance of the interest at stake.

"Spain will always be accompanied by all honest consciences and by the spiritual and Catholic world."

Francisco continued, "Every action of violence and injustice always tends rather towards war than towards peace. For this reason, an arbitrary and unjust action of the Organization of Nations would imply the greatest loss of prestige of that organization and the undermining and disunion of the latter would greatly increase the possibility of war, and indeed, it may be assured that there are intimate ties between the aims of those who desire war as an instrument for their domination and manoeuvres against Spain in the United Nations."

3. "What is responsible for this effort to isolate Spain? What measures does your Excellency think should be taken to remedy this situation?"

Francisco: "One of the main responsibilities which the United Nations is incurring is that of infringing the letter, the spirit and the aims of the society, whose Charter expressly established that nothing shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

"Therefore, if those very nations which are members, are not obliged to submit to agreements concerning essentially domestic matters, to a much lesser degree would there be submission on the part of one which is not under its jurisdiction and has not even requested to be admitted."

"To accept any other interpretation would mean to deprive the members of the organization of every guarantee, and to establish the ominous principle of leaving them at the mercy of the intrigues and ambitions of the more powerful. So obvious is the issue and so strong the right that assists Spain, that the situation can have only one outlet that good sense should prevail in an appreciable section of the Assembly."

Political Plot

"I can make you the following forecast: Spain will in no case accept any kind of repression. First, because the Assembly of the United Nations lacks jurisdiction over her; second, because it would mean an abusive power incompatible with the Charter of the society; and third, because we are dealing with a political plot to make Spain fall into the anarchic or Communist state which other European countries are subsidizing."

4. "Have steps been taken toward entering into commercial relations with Russia?"

Francisco: "Spain has not had any relations with Soviet Russia for about 30 years. Only in the lamentable years of Red domination were relations with Russia established, and this was more a case of absolute submission to the Russian Ambassador, and to its agents, than of a commercial or diplomatic relations."

"While Russia persists in the methods she uses against those who do not bend to her will, it is not even possible to talk of commercial relations."

Elections

5. "During the past year two electoral censuses have been taken in Spain. Has your Excellency definite plans to hold municipal or provincial elections?"

Francisco: "Two censuses for elections have in effect been completed, one of which is to be the basis for municipal and provincial elections, and the other a general census which is indispensable for all public consulta-

Japan Out Of It For Years

London, Nov. 13. Commander T. D. Galbraith, Conservative Member of Parliament for the Pollock Division of Glasgow, one of the five Members of Parliament who visited Japan in September at the invitation of General MacArthur told the Royal Empire Society in London today that from the devastation he had seen, it would appear that years must elapse before Japan could again enter the arena of world trade.

But that view did not pass unchallenged. "Japanese industry has been run to a great extent not by large factories, but through the medium of many small shops, each specialising in one component, and reconstruction of these small shops need not take long," he said.

"There are those then who hold the view that within a relatively short space of time Japanese goods will appear in world markets and at prices with which few other nations will be able to compete."

Commander Galbraith denied suggestions that Americans were shaping Japanese trade to their own advantage and that the country was full of representatives of "big business" disguised as military officers.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT STRIKE THREAT

New York, Nov. 13. The "Disaster Control Board," summoned only in case of an emergency, established itself in the police headquarters' gymnasium here tonight to prepare against the threatened strike by the Transport Workers' Union.

The union is seeking collective bargaining rights on New York's miles of sprawling underground and surface transport.—Reuter.

Batavia, Nov. 13. The final official meeting of the Dutch and Indonesian delegations to study the final text of the "basis of agreement" on the future of the Netherlands East Indies reached last night will take place on Friday, the Netherlands News Agency reported today. The Dutch Commission General will leave for Holland on Saturday.—Reuter.

What Goes Up May Never Come Down

Cincinnati, Nov. 13. There has long been a wistful saying that "what ever goes up comes down,"—but among scientists, engineers and military men who are experimenting with long range and high altitude rockets, there are some who hope that they can prove this is not always true.

They hope to send up a rocket which will never drop back to earth, but will continue to circle around us through space just as the moon does. Such an ambitious project is beset by many difficulties, but they are not the ones which ordinarily would come to mind first.

If this could be accomplished, so on. Much of this energy is used to overcome friction. Out in empty space, as the earth moves in a vast orbit around the sun as the moon moves in a smaller orbit around the earth, the kind of friction one finds is so slight that it does not amount to very much even after tens of thousands of years, and as a matter of fact, the earth and moon do not have any fuel supply to keep them going.

If it is possible to get the rocket projectile moving in the right direction with just the right speed, then it also will continue to circle the earth indefinitely. The ordinary methods of steering will not work in empty space. The tail fins are made to keep the rocket pointed in the air when the rocket begins to turn sideways, but if there is no air, there is nothing to keep the rocket from turning end over end as it goes along its elliptical path.

Another serious difficulty would be to see it after it finally got out there. If it travelled at 11,000 miles an hour it would circle the earth six hours at a distance of 10,000 miles from the centre or 6,600 miles above the surface. Part of the time it would be eclipsed by the earth's shadow. If it were coated with phosphorescent paint it might be made to glow for a few hours on the night-time side of the earth and then return to the sunlit side to be re-energized.

Stations which automatically transmitted reports of weather observations were used in isolated places during the war. If the energy of sunlight could be transformed with sufficient efficiency, it would provide a continual supply for operating such a station on the rocket. The transmission of any kind of radio signals could be sent to earth, the presence of the moon instead of light beams.—Associated Press.

England Almost Sure Of Soccer Crown

Manchester, Nov. 13. In the first full international to be played in England since 1938, England beat Wales 3/0 before a crowd of 60,000 here today and so became almost sure of winning the international soccer championship.

The Englishmen were more polished: their defence was sound and their forwards showed excellent understanding. However, their opponents played with great dash and pluck, and were rather unlucky to be two goals in arrears at the interval.

Dornot Manchester Favourite

London, Nov. 13. Today's callover at the Victoria Club on the Manchester Handicap was—

Seven to four Dornot, taken and offered. Ten to one Pappetea, Blueit and Star of Autumn, all offered. Hundred to seven Moldore offered, 100 to six taken. Hundred to seven Bolton offered. Hundred to six Bristol Fashion offered, 20 to one taken. Hundred to six Always and Las Vegas, 20 to one. Find the Lady and Ripontan, 11 offered. Twenty-five to one Chwara Teg, offered, 28 to one taken.

Dornot, the French horse, who has been missing from most leading bookmakers' ante-post betting lists, is now a clearcut favourite and was backed to win 4/0. He was offered at 100 to seven at Monday's callover, but since then it has been difficult to back him at anything like those odds.

Only four horses were backed at today's callover. Bristol Fashion was supported to win 5/0, Chwara Teg 23/0 and Moldore for small wagers. There was a general tightening up of prices. Always, 50 to one a week ago, is now quoted at 100 to six.—Reuter.

Many promising Welsh movements failed through poor finishing. Folding the same side which beat Ireland and Eire in September, England went ahead after seven minutes with a splendidly worked goal. Lawton, lying back, swung out a pass to Lawton. With the Welsh defence spread-eagled, the leftwinger centred to Carter, who pushed the ball forward to Mannion, who turned the ball past the advancing goalkeeper.

Welsh Spirit

Showing plenty of spirit Wales fought back, but a determined raid ended with Richards shooting weakly over the bar.

The feature of the Welsh game was the play of Burgess at left-half, who worked like a terrier in both attack and defence. For spells the Welshmen had the better of the play, but over-enthusiasm marred their efforts.

Against the run of the play England increased their lead after 40 minutes. A swerving run by Mannion on the right ended with a perfect pass to Lawton, who coolly shot into corner of the net.

Swift's Saves

Soon after the interval Richards, a lively centre forward, brought out the best in Swift with a fine header, and soon after shot over when well placed. Swift then brought off yet another wonderful save.

Gradually England's studied plan swung the tide and Mannion scored his second and England's third goal after 65 minutes. Lawton put him through and although there was an appeal for offside, Mannion's goal stood.

In the closing stages England's superiority became more pronounced and Lawton forced Sidlow to make two fine saves, but although the game was obviously won and lost, Wales retained their fighting spirit to the end.—Reuter.

HOME RUGGER

London, Nov. 13. Results of rugby football games played today were: Cambridge University 23 Guy's Hospital 5, Oxford University 10 Oxford University Greyhounds 6, United Services Portsmouth 26 Royal Navy College Greenwich 4.—Reuter.

England Swept By Snooker Craze

(By Archie Quick)

London, Nov. 13.

With Joe Davis, supreme master for twenty years, out of the way so far as championship and level matches are concerned, snooker professionals are looking forward to the winter season which opened this week as the most interesting since the Chesterfield maestro quelled all opposition two decades ago.

There are half a dozen who could win the world title, but I am going to plump for little Horace Lindrum, who has recently bought a house in Highgate and intends to settle in London. Also arrived is Clark Macdonald, New Zealander, who twice reached the final in previous years against Joe. He is managed by his son.

Of others, Joe's brother Fred is probably the best, but I have a liking for the Scottish champion, Walker, Donaldson, recently demobbed and winners of the Albany Club tournament. Sidney Smith of Doncaster has come back into open and then there is Alex. Brown, a neighbour of mine and the deadliest potter of them all. It's a pity he isn't as skilful at positional play with the cue and ball.

Pulman, last year's amateur pated with a couple of hundred

Soccer Programme

The following is the soccer programme for the week ending 17th November, 1946:—

SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1946

First Division
St. Joseph's v R.A.F. (Causeway Bay 3 p.m.)
Reference: C. Tunstall.
Linesmen:—Lui Shiu Ming & Cpl. H. Filmer.
South China v 44 R.M. Commando (Causeway Bay 4.30 p.m.)
Reference:—Chan King Pak.
Linesmen:—B. T. Gosano and E. Lawrence.

Second Division
Police v 387 Coy. R.A.S.C. (Chatham Rd. 3 p.m.)
Reference:—N. T. Delgado.
3 Cdo. Bde. H.Q. v Travancore Regt. (Chatham Rd. 4.30 p.m.)
Reference:—C.S.M. H. Cook.
Club v Kit Chee (St. Joseph's grd. Happy Valley 4.30 p.m.)
Reference:—P. M. Xavier.
South China v C.A.S.C. (Navy grd. Happy Valley 3 p.m.)
Reference:—A. E. P. Guest.
H.K. Chinese Cadre v Sing Tao (St. Joseph's grd. Happy Valley 3 p.m.)
Reference:—Leung Yau Tong.

SUNDAY, NOV. 17, 1946
First Division
C.A.S.C. v Navy (Club grd. 4.30 p.m.)
Reference:—L. G. Young.
Linesmen:—D. Sparrow and Lui Shiu Ming.
Eastern v Sing Tao (Navy grd. 4.30 p.m.)
Reference:—Capt. J. P. England.

Second Division
44 R.M. Cdo. v H.K. Signal Coy (Chatham Rd. 3 p.m.)
Reference:—C.S.M. H. Cook.
H.K. Wireless Centre v 42 Commando (Chatham Rd. 4.30 p.m.)
Reference:—Cpl. H. Filmer.

LONDOS SHY?

Wellington, Nov. 13. Jimmie Londos, world heavyweight wrestling champion, has not replied to Walter Miller's offer of \$5,000 to meet Earl McCready, British Empire champion, for the world title on Dec. 7.

Miller threatens that he will advise the United States Athletic Commission, of the details and ask for a decision as to whether Londos is entitled to continue to hold the world title.—Reuter.

Hammond Puts His Foot In It

Melbourne, Nov. 14. England's cricket captain, Walter Hammond, has officially imposed a press censorship on all Australian and English newspapers to operate during the five months tour of Australia.

Hammond made this clear all over that I want everything to run along smoothly.

"I will make no statements in this tour for the Press," he said. "Any official statement will be made in writing."

"Apart from this official statement you cannot quote me as saying anything. You must not use my name in interviews."

"I cannot give the Press a conference every day."

"During the tour no pressman, Australian or English, will be allowed in the dressing room. Each State association will nominate a liaison officer between me and the Press."

"Otherwise I will do all I can to help you."

This type of canned publicity which the Englishmen are endeavouring to foist on the Australian public is all bunk and it won't work.

Hammond is a very likeable chap, but his tongue appears to have been tied by the M.C.C.

After all, they are only cricketers, not delegates to an international peace conference.

at Bradbrough and Thurston's that match between Davis and Lindrum put the potting game on the map, and I think dividends will be paid this season.

On a recent visit to Nottingham I found the Midlands crazy over the game. More and more halls are being opened up every week. Already this week at Burroughs, where Fred Davis and Donaldson have each put up 4,000 of their own money for 72 frames of the match, customers have been flocking in among them stars of the stage, screen, radio and the boxing and football worlds. This is real money being earnestly sought for and I understand that bets of over 4,000 have been wagered on the game.—Reuter.